The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,584.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 9. 1789.

FIRST NIGHT OF Mrs JORDAN'S ENGAGEMENT.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On SATURDAY evening July 11. will be presented
A FAVOURITE COMEDY, called

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

Moody,	Mr WOODS;
Harcourt,	Mr BELL;
Belville,	Mr BLAND Jun.
Country Boy,	Mr CHARTERIS;
Servant,	Mr J. BLAND;
And Sparkish,	Mr ARCHER.
Alithea,	Mrs WOODS;
Lucy,	Mrs J. BLAND;

And the Part of PEGGY, (the Country Girl)
BY MRS JORDAN,
Being her first appearance this Season.

WITH
A FARCE,
As will be expressed in the Bills.

*** *Mrs Jordan's present engagement is for a few nights only.*

Ready for the Press, and speedily will be published,
In one volume duodecimo—Price Two Shillings & Sixpence,

POEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED
REMARKS ON POETRY,
AND A
DISSERTATION ON THE BEST METHOD OF
PREVENTING AND PUNISHING CRIMES.
BY JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Student in the University of Edinburgh.

Subscriptions are taken in by P. HILL, and the other Booksellers in Edinburgh; and by W. COKE and G. PEATTIE, Leith.

*** It is entreated that those who intend to subscribe will give in their names soon, in order that the number of copies to be printed may be ascertained.

MAHOGANY.

To be SOLD by auction, on Tuesday the 14th July 1789, at twelve o'clock noon, in Messrs. Young and Co.'s Timber Yard, adjoining the Glass Houses, Leith,

SEventy Logs MAHOGANY, measuring about 30,000 feet, being part of the cargo of the *Liberty*, Cap. W. Walker, lately arrived from the Bay of Honduras; to be put up in such lots as purchasers shall incline.

Conditions of sale and specifications of the measurement, are in the hands of William Grinlay, broker in Leith.

Leith, July 8. 1789.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, EDINBURGH,
4TH JULY 1789.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby give notice, that, having examined the returns transmitted by the different competitors, for the premiums advertised in the year 1788, for promoting the Fisheries, it is found that the following are the persons entitled to these premiums, viz.

For the five greatest quantities of Cod, Ling, &c. in proportion to the number of men employed in the vessels:

William and Robert Gibbon of Aberdeen, per their vessel the Aberdeen Smack, the first premium of	L. 60 0 0
William Black, jun. of Aberdeen, per his vessel the Speedwell, the second premium of	50 0 0
John Tower of Aberdeen, per his sloop the Swift, the third premium of	40 0 0
Thomas and James Arbuthnot of Peterhead, per their vessel the Lady Charlotte, the fourth premium of	30 0 0
The said Thomas and James Arbuthnot, per their vessel the Jean, the fifth premium of	20 0 0

For the several greatest quantities of Oil procured from Sun or Sail Fish:

Hector M'Neil and Co. of Cana, the first premium of	L. 15 0 0
John M'Arthur of Tarbert, the second of	10 0 0
David Ramsay at Denure, Ayrshire, the third of	7 0 0
Peter Tod in Newton of Ayr, the fourth of	6 0 0
The foresaid Thomas and James Arbuthnot, the fifth of	5 0 0

For the several greatest quantities of Oil procured from Dog Fish:

Norman Mackay in Bragar, in the Ile of Lewis, the first premium of	L. 15 0 0
Donald M'Ean in the same place, the second premium of	10 0 0
Rory Mackenzie in the same place, the third premium of	7 0 0
Roderick Taylor in Shawbot, in the said island, the fourth of	6 0 0
Christopher M'Eanvain in Arnole, ditto, the fifth of	5 0 0
Duncan M'Eanroy in Shabot, ditto, the sixth of	4 0 0
And Norman M'Eanvain in Arnole, ditto, the seventh of	3 0 0
	L. 293 0 0

The foregoing premiums will be paid at this Office upon proper receipts being produced, each receipt to be signed by the gainer and two witnesses.

By order of the Trustees,
ROBT. ARBUTHNOT Sec.

FOR ANTIGUA,
THE BRIG CORNWALLIS,
CAPTAIN ANDERSON,

Lying at Greenock, taking on board goods, and will be clear to sail on the 20th curt. This vessel sails remarkably fast, and has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr John Grahame, Greenock, Adam Lightbody, Esq. Glasgow, or Mr Duncan MacKellar in Edinburgh.

Greenock, JULY 7. 1789.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH,
THE LOVELY MARY,
Alex. Gordon Master,

Is lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 18th of July 1789.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffee-house, Threadneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange, at change-hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE CERES,
James M'Intosh Master,

Lying at Miller's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and country adjacent, and will sail the 18th July.

The Ceres is a new and strong built vessel, sails fast, and about 200 tons burden.

☞ This vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, who may depend upon the best usage.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffee-house, mornings and evenings on board the ship.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
Handsomely printed in one volume octavo, price 5s. 6d. bound and lettered,

INSTITUTES OF ARITHMETIC,
ELEMENTARY AND PRACTICAL;
THE MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS,
AND THE
USE OF LOGARITHMS,
In all the PARTS of ARITHMETIC.
To which are added, Tables of Annuities, Lives, &c.
The whole designed as a Directory or Text Book for the Use of Schools.
BY WILLIAM GORDON,
Master of the Mercantile Academy, Edinburgh.

"Longum iter est per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla." SENECA.

STIRLINGSHIRE CLUB.

THE MEMBERS will please be informed, that the next Meeting is at the Saracen's Head Inn, Stirling, on Tuesday the 21st of July instant.

Dinner on the Table at Three o'Clock.

The Right Hon. LORD FINCASTLE in the Chair.
COLONEL THOMAS DUNDAS Croupier.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Moved from the Exchange to the Second Shop above the Market Stairs, North Bridge Street,

Sells the following Articles, Wholesale and Retail:

TEAS, Coffee, and Chocolate.	London Porter, in Hhds. or bottles.
Sugars of all kinds.	Do. racked in half Hhds. containing 12 dozen bottles, at 32s.
Wines of best quality.	Yellow and White Soap, Starch, &c.
Rum, Brandy, and Geneva, as imported.	A Large Stock of Old-made Candles in any quantity.
Real Old Malt Spirits.	
French Vinegar, 1s. per bottle.	

GROCERIES OF ALL SORTS.

EDINBURGH CARRON WAREHOUSE,
NO. 34. EAST SIDE SOUTH BRIDGE STREET.

JAMES BERTRAM returns grateful acknowledgments to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, for the countenance already received in this very early stage of his business. He will make it a point to be ever particularly well assorted in the goods manufactured by Carron Company, and any other articles he may deal in, as expressed at large in hand bills given out at the warehouse, which Ladies and Gentlemen will be so obliging as send for.

The following are a few of the articles already come to hand.

Great variety of these newly invented Windsor and Kensington Patent Stoves, for drawing rooms, ornamented with inlaid jewellery in foil stones of various colours, being the same kind the advertiser hereof saw fitting up at his Majesty's Palace at Windsor.

Ditto Register Stoves, with Ornaments, Medallions, &c. in beautiful inlaid jewellery, representing suits, trails, rules, mett with copperplate figures of Music, Painting and Poetry, highly finished.

Great quantities of Bath, Pantheon, and William's Grates, ready mounted to any vent, newest figures.

Register, Smoke, and Yorkshire Stoves, ditto.
Hayworth, Laundry, and Pyramid ditto.
Gothic, Pedestal, & Obelisk ditto, for halls, churches, &c.
Fenders and Fire Irons, every kind.
Kitchen Ranges, with Racks, Pinions, and Trivets.
Cylinder and Square Ovens, with Boiling Tables, Furnaces, &c.
All sorts of patent Tea Kettles, Sauce and Stew Pans, Fish Kettles, Pots, &c.
Smoothing & Box Irons.—Chamber & common Bellows.
Skewers, Spits, and Flesh Forks.
Coal Backets, Branders, and Fire Pans.
Jacks, all kinds, with Furniture.
Medallions for Chimney Pieces, representing the marriage of Cupid and Pysche, the ancient Bacchanalia and Saturnalia,—armour of Achilles, shield of Pallas, &c. from the splendid reveries of Homer and Ovid.

N. B. Noblemen and Gentlemen's houses fitted on the shortest notice, with every article in the Carron line; and persons properly qualified sent to any place in the Kingdom to measure vents, situations for erecting ovens, pedestals, Gothick or obelisk stoves, furnaces, boiling tables, &c.

Orders taken for Cast Iron Railing, Gentlemen's Gates, and every other article manufactured by Carron Company.

GREAT COAL
TO BE SOLD AT KENNET,

AT seven shillings the chalder, and shipped at Kennetpans, where there is a very good harbour, and shipmasters and others may depend upon meeting with ready service. The coal is of a very fine quality, has a strong heat, and very proper for furnaces.

Apply to Mr John Stein at Kennetpans.

BOROUGH OF BERWICK UPON TWEED.
July 1. 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given That there will be an examination of Candidates to fill up the present vacancy in the office of Usher to the Latin Grammar School of this Corporation, at the Town-hall in Berwick aforesaid, on Wednesday the 29th day of July instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which time and place any person or persons properly qualified, may attend, bringing testimonials of their moral characters. Gentlemen of undoubted honour and learning are to examine the several candidates, and they are to return the person best qualified. The salary is 30l. a-year.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnery carried on by DAVID FLEMING and SAMUEL DOUGLAS, under the Firm of Fleming and Douglas, merchants in Glasgow, was *dissolved* on the 2d day of April last, and the business is now carried on by the said David Fleming.

David Fleming.
Sam. Douglas.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased THOMAS TOLMIE late Merchant in Inverness.

MR TOLMIE, some time before his death, which happened upon the 3d current, executed a trust-deed and settlement of his effects, in favours of certain gentlemen, for behoof of his creditors and legatees therein mentioned. These trustees have not hitherto accepted of the trust; and therefore they request, that Mr Tolmie's creditors, and any others interested in his affairs, by themselves, or others properly authorised, will meet at the house of Mrs George Beverly vintner in Inverness, upon Wednesday the 22d day of July current, in order to attend to their interest, in the affairs of the said Thomas Tolmie, as it may depend upon the sentiments of the creditors, whether the trustees named by Mr Tolmie will accept or not.

Not to be repeated.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
EDINBURGH, July 6. 1789.

IN terms of the Royal Charter, a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures will be held in the New Church Aysle, on Monday next the 13th curt. at two o'clock afternoon, to elect a Chairman, Deputy-chairmen, and six Directors, in the place of the six senior Directors of last year; also a Treasurer and Secretary for the ensuing year.

The printed Minutes of the Chamber, for last year, will be delivered to each member, who is not already supplied, by applying to the Secretary.

All motions that may be proposed for the consideration of the Chambr, at this general meeting, must be given in writing.

WILLIAM CREECH Secretary.

MONEY TO LEND.

TO be LENT upon heritable security at Martinmas first, the sum of 1200l. or 1400l. As it is intended for answering an annuity, it will not be called up for a tract of years.

Apply to Mr Erskine clerk to the signet, or John Burn writer in Stirling.

SOCIETY SCHOOLMASTERS.

THE Directors of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, observing, that of late many Schoolmasters upon their establishment, have been very remiss in sending up the annual reports of the state of their Schools, directed by the laws of the Society, are resolved in time coming to adhere strictly to the regulation which prohibits the payment of salaries till such report is received. Every schoolmaster upon the Society's establishment will therefore attend, that in future, unless a regular report and list of scholars attending his school is transmitted annually, the treasurer is directed to refuse payment of the salary, and no receipt will be sustained, till such report is certified to have been sent up.

The directors have further to signify their earnest request, that all Presbyteries and Ministers, who send up candidates to be examined for the Society's employment, will pay particular attention that they have a competent acquaintance with the principles of religion, before they furnish them with certificates, as in case of their deficiency in [illegible] directors will be under the necessity of rejecting them, whatever other qualifications for teaching they may possess.

JO. KEMP Sec.

EXCISE-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, July 8. 1789.
By order of the Hon. the
COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

On FRIDAY the 17th instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale by public auction, in the Excise Warehouse at Leith,

SEveral Parcels of FOREIGN GENEVA, BRANDY, and RUM, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the Materials of the Hulls (after being broken up) of a Cutter of 89 tons, and a Lugger of 114 tons burthen, lately condemned, as forfeited, in the Court of Exchequer.

The conditions of sale and the spirits to be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Leith; and the vessels, with the mate shoremaster in Leith, on the day before and the morning of sale.

FIRST NOTICE—SECOND TERM.

IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of Patrick Coupland, some time writer in Edinburgh, now in Banff, as trustee for Elizabeth Allan, daughter of the deceased Alexander Allan, merchant in Elgin, and her husband, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against ALEXANDER HAY, grandson and heir of the deceased John Hay, some time merchant in Elgin, and the creditors of the said John Hay, the Lord Dreghorn, Ordinary, by interlocutor dated 4th July 1789, assigned the 28th of July current for the SECOND TERM, to the whole creditors of the bankrupt to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them respectively against the bankrupt or his estate, with certification, as in a reduction and improbation.

M. M. BRUCE Clerk.

FIRST NOTICE—SECOND TERM.

IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, John Taylor, wright in Greenock, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against ISABEL and MARION LAMONTS, lawful children of the deceased Daniel Lamont, merchant and smith in Greenock, and their tutors and curators, if they any have, for their interest, and all and sundry the creditors of them and their said father; the Lord Rockville, Ordinary thereto, by interlocutor dated 3d July current, assigned the 31st day of said month of July to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them, against the bankrupts or their estate, and that for the SECOND TERM; with certification, as in a reduction and improbation, and appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDAR Clerk.

Upset Price Reduced.
JUDICIAL SALE OF HOUSES,
IN THE CANONGATE OF EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD within the Parliament or new Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 29th July 1789, between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon,

THAT TENEMENT of LAND which belonged to the deceased Mrs MAY DRUMMOND, presently possessed by William Wood, Esq; and others, and which is immediately to the east of that great tenement on the south side of the Canongate, formerly called Scots Land, sometime possessed by Mr Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet. This subject is held feu of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, for payment of five merks Scots, or 5s. 6d. 8-12ths Sterling, yearly, was formerly exposed at eight years purchase of the free rent, being 29l. 12s. 10d. Sterling, and is now to be exposed at the reduced and very low price of 240l. Sterling.

This tenement is in a desirable situation, of easy access, and the upset price is only about six years purchase.

The title-deeds and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Mr George Bruce, depute-clerk of session, or in the hands of Alexander Young, writer to the signet, agent in the sale; and further information may be got by applying to him, or to Mr William Ramsay, writer to the signet, factor on the subjects.

WINE CELLARS IN CALTON-HILL.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 29th of July current, at six o'clock afternoon,

SEVERAL CELLARS in that Large Tenement on the south side of Calton, lately built by John Horn, and presently possessed by Balie Shaw, entering by a large door immediately from the street. These cellars have been found by experience particularly adapted not only for preserving but improving liquors, and are of the following demensions, *viz.* one cellar 28 feet by 14, two ditto 14 feet square, and one ditto 14 feet by 9. The whole substantialy built, arched with brick, and neatly fitted up with no fewer than 41 catacombs, consequently capable to contain among the largest stock of liquors kept by any one dealer in that line.

Apply to John Buchan, Esq; James's Court, who has powers to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of Sale.

UMBRELLAS.
FYFFE's WARE-ROOM,
A very Large and Elegant Assortment,
At the head of North Bridge Street, Edinburgh,

HE makes and sells Portable, Pocket, Patent, Silk, Lawn, and Linen UMBRELLAS of all sorts, wholesale and retail.

He is the first and principal maker in Scotland, and from long experience, has a superior knowledge in the branch to any in the country; and, not depending on that alone, he has always on hand a very elegant assortment from all the most reputable makers in England, so that Umbrellas of every description may be had of him, perhaps superior to any one shop in England, who are confined wholly to those of their own manufacture.

Glazed Rain-proof HAMMER CLOTHS, of the very best quality.—Also, rain-proof HAT COVERS.
Rain-proof Fishing and Hunting Jackets.
Ditto Riding Aprons, and Tea-Cosies.
Oiled Silk, &c.
BATHING CAPS of all sorts, and best qualities.
Very fine Silk ditto, 3s. 6d.
Ditto, do. Lawn, 2s. 4d.

An allowance on all the above articles to merchants.

N. B. A considerable abatement on the price of repairing Umbrellas to those who usually favour him with their employment.

HOUSES IN NORTH LEITH,
AND CITADEL OF LEITH.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Saturday the 25th day of July 1789, in Gibb's Coffeehouse, shore of Leith, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

THAT TENEMENT of HOUSES, with the back-ground thereto belonging, presently possessed by David Corser and others, lying upon the west side of the street of North Leith, fronting the street leading to the new draw bridge, (but not included in the act of Parliament for making the improvements, &c. as lately determined by the Lords of Session) is excellently calculated for building of shops, &c.

Also, that Tenement of Land, lying at the foot of St Andrew's Street, near the shore.

Also, that Tenement, with the garden and ground belonging thereto, called MARYFIELD, lying upon the east side of the easter road to Leith, and presently possessed by Lewis Reusine.

The above three tenements the property of Alexander Aird, mason in Leith.

And also, that Tenement of Land lying in the Citadel of Leith, consisting of two storeys, with the pertinents, belonging to William Walker, wright in the Citadel, and presently possessed by William Swan and Mrs Miller.

For further particulars, apply to the said Alexander Aird and William Walker. The progress of writs and articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of William Young, writer, George Street, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on the 20th of August next, betwixt twelve and one o'clock afternoon, within the house of David Methven, vintner in Cupar,

THE Lands called KILNHILL, belonging to Doctor Hutchison of Pitscottie, containing 40 Scots acres of an excellent loam soil, divided into six parks, all well watered, and pleasantly situated within half a mile of the village of Ceres, two miles of Cupar the county town, and in the immediate neighbourhood of coal and lime.

There is on the lands a new and commodious house, consisting of a dining room, parlour, five bed rooms, closets and garrets, a large kitchen, large cellars, coal house, and other conveniencies in the sunk storey.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Pitscottie, by Cupar, or to John Young, writer to the signet, in whose hands may be seen the title-deeds.

AN ESTATE IN STIRLINGSHIRE.
To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of POLMONT, lying about 21 miles west from Edinburgh, and 3 miles east from Falkirk, within the parish of Polmont, and shire of Stirling.

These lands consist of 108 acres, Scots measure, mostly in the natural possession of the proprietor. An excellent, substantial, modern dwelling-house, with suitable offices of every kind, fit to accommodate any Gentleman's family, was built within these few years, by the former proprietor, upon a most eligible situation on the ground, commanding beautiful and extensive prospects of the very rich country in the neighbourhood, and of the Forth, shipping, and opposite coast.

The adjoining inclosures and pleasure grounds consist of about 40 Scots acres, judiciously laid out by the late proprietor, well inclosed with stone and lime dykes, and sheltered by beautiful and thriving stripes of planting, and each inclosure is well watered by a rivulet running through the same.

Besides the above property lands there is 22l. of yearly feu-duty. L. 5 yearly payable by the Duke of Hamilton for grounds excambed, and iron stone in the lands, for which there is always a ready sale to the Carron Company.

The whole is held of the Duke of Hamilton for 1l. 4s. Sterling, and the proprietor has right to the tiends.

Plenty of coal and lime is to be had in the immediate neighbourhood, and there is the opportunity of daily communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Falkirk, &c. by the Stage Coaches passing betwixt and these places.

The greatest part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands, on proper security.

For further particulars, enquire at Robert Brown, writer to the signet, North Hanover Street, in whose hands a plan of the lands is lodged.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of ROSEHALL, lying within the parishes of Monkland and Bothwell, and sheriffdom of Lanark.—This estate consists of about 1665 English acres, of which 152 are in wood, grazings, and copswood, the rest arable. The present free rent is only about 820l. but very considerable rises will soon take place. Several valuable seams of coal run through the greatest part of the estate, which being at present worked by the proprietor, the produce is not included in the above rental. Seams of iron stone also appear in many parts of the lands, and the timber and natural woods are of very great value.

The Mansion-house, which is newly built, is large and elegant, and stands surrounded with beautiful woods on the banks of the Calder, which runs through the estate for above two miles.

This estate is remarkably well situated for roads, [illegible] bounded on the south by that leading from Edinburgh to Glasgow, thirty-five miles from the former, eight from the latter, and about five miles from Hamilton; and immediately on the north is the turnpike road from Glasgow to Airdrie, &c.

Great advantages may likewise be derived from the Monkland Canal, which is within a quarter of a mile of this estate.

Apply to Mr Erskine clerk to the signet.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 4.

WEYMOUTH, *July* 1.

THEIR Majeſties, and their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Royal, Princeſs Auguſta, and Princeſs Elizabeth, arrived at Glouceſter Houſe, in perfect health, at a little after four o'clock yeſterday afternoon. The cannon at Portland Caſtle were ſoon after fired, which were anſwered by his Majeſty's ſhips in the Roads; and by a royal ſalute from the battery on ſhore; and in the evening the whole town was very ſplendidly illuminated.

WHITEHALL, *July* 4.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent the Reverend Robert Rennie to the church and pariſh of Kilſyth, in the Preſbytery of Glaſgow, and county of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Reverend James Telfer:

Alſo, to preſent the Reverend Alexander Macauley to the church and pariſh of Curdroſs, in the Preſbytery and county of Dunbarton:

And, to appoint the Reverend Elliott William Davidſon to be aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to the Reverend Iſaac Davidſon, Doctor in Divinity, miniſter of the pariſh of Sorbie, in the county and Preſbytery of Wigtown.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May* 22.

The Captain Paſhaw, with the grand fleet, has at laſt reached Buyukderé.

Since the arrival of the laſt Ruſſian priſoners, the plague has broken out in the Bagnio, where twelve perſons have died in the courſe of four days.

BERLIN, *June* 16.

His Pruſſian Majeſty having reviewed the troops in Pomerania and Pruſſia, returned to Charlottenburg yeſterday in perfect health.

VIENNA, *June* 17.

The laſt accounts from Luxembourg mention, that the Emperor is rather better, his fever continuing to abate, though it has not quite left him.

Intelligence has been received from Croatia, that, on the 10th of this month, Marſhal Laudohn quitted his camp at Sluin; and, after leaving a body of troops to guard the frontier moſt expoſed to the incurſions of the enemy, proceeded with the reſt of his army, on his march for Turkiſh Gradiſca, at which place it was expected he would arrive in the courſe of nine days.

PARIS, *June* 30.

The greater part of the clergy, and a certain number of the nobility, headed by the Duke of Orleans, having already joined the *Tiers Etat* in the great Aſſembly Room, the reſidue of thoſe two orders (excepting only three of the nobility) followed their example yeſterday, forming by this means a regular National Aſſembly, which it is expected will be confirmed by the King in due form on Tueſday next.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, *July* 3.

BILLS.

Read a third time and paſſed the Light-houſe bill.

The Tontine bill, the Indemnity bill, and the Diſtillery bill, were read a ſecond time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe for Monday next.

The Houſe, in a Committee on the bill for more effectual execution of laws reſpecting Goals, made ſome amendments, which were ordered to be reported on Monday next.

The Houſe, in a Committee on the Pawnbrokers, bill, made an amendment, which was likewiſe ordered.

The bill for regulating the exportation of Corn to Quebec, and putting it upon the ſame footing with the trade to Newfoundland, was read a ſecond time: the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee upon it; went through the ſame, and reported.

BAKER'S BILL.

The order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Baker's bill being read,

The *Lord Chancellor* oppoſed the general principle of the bill; the bakers had thought fit to ſtate that they were entitled to certain preſcriptive privileges, in ſupport of which nothing was given in, but their own aſſertion: if they really had any ſuch rights, why not aſſert them in the uſual and legal manner, by appeal to a Court of Law; the bill, he ſaid, contained one clauſe, which appeared to him the moſt impudent that ever found its way into that Houſe, and he wondered that the bill had been ſuffered to paſs through the progreſs which it already had; he concluded with moving, "That this bill be rejected."

Lord *Hopetoun* ſupported the bill.

The queſtion was put, and the bill was rejected.

ACCOMPTS.

Several public accompts, which had been preſented, were, upon motion, ordered to be printed.

Mr Cooke, according to order, preſented ſeveral accompts; the titles of which were read, and the accompts ordered to lie on the table.

COUNTY ELECTION.

The order of the day for the ſecond reading of the County Election bill was then read.

Lord *Stanhope* declared his conviction of the impropriety of paſſing this bill into a law; it had a tendency directly contradictory to its title; for that, inſtead of ſecuring the rights of electors, it went to deprive electors of their rights. This, he ſaid, would be the caſe by the operation of this bill, on thoſe who had mortgaged their eſtates to a certain amount, and the right of election would be given to the mortgagee of an eſtate.

The Duke of *Norfolk* ſaid, he did not conſider this bill as a plan of perfection; but it appeared to him, to be ſuch as the Houſe ought to paſs, becauſe its ſpirit and tendency were good, and went to the remedy of certain exiſting evils in County Elections; and he could, without becoming liable to a charge of uſing unparliamentary language, ſay, that their Lordſhips ought to conſider the mode of chuſing Repreſentatives for Counties, of greater conſequence to the nation than the imperfect right of election for certain boroughs.

[Here the *Lord Chancellor*, from the woolſack, whiſpered, "there cannot be an imperfect right of election."]

Lord *Stanhope* replied to his Grace, and perſiſted in his oppoſition to the bill.

The bill was rejected without a diviſion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *June* 3.

A petition was preſented from the Corporation of Liverpool, againſt the Exciſe on Tobacco.

INDIA BUDGET REPORT.

The report of the India Budget was brought up.

Major *Scott* ſaid a few words on the military eſtabliſhment of Bengal, three fourths of which, he ſaid, was ſupported by the Nabob of Oude. He paid ſome compliments to the valour and fidelity of the native troops, a battalion of which had ſtood the charge of a French regiment with fixed bayonets, when their pay was eight months in arrear.

Mr *Dempſter* wiſhed to know, if the preſent peace eſtabliſhment for India was kept up, which was almoſt as much as the revenue could bear, how a war at double the expence if ſuch ſhould occur, was to be ſupported for three or four years?

Major *Scott* ſaid, the military eſtabliſhment of Bengal ought not to be diminiſhed. The eſtabliſhments of Madras and Bombay, ought, perhaps, to be leſs.

Mr *Dundas* ſaid, he could not ſuffer an idea, ſo oppoſite to what he conceived to be the true policy of India Government, to go abroad uncontradicted. If any retrenchment could be made conſiſtently with the ſafety of our poſſeſſions, it was in the military eſtabliſhment of Bengal, which being inverſected by rivers could be the more eaſily defended. It was a narrow idea to conſider the military eſtabliſhments of Madras and Bombay, as kept up for the defence of thoſe Preſidencies excluſively, and not as they really were, parts of the general force diſpoſed in the moſt advantageous manner, for the protection of all our territories in India. Bengal was the moſt valuable ſtake, of which if an enemy ſhould once get poſſeſſion, our power in India would be at an end: Bombay and Madras were the frontiers of Bengal, in the two quarters moſt expoſed to attack; and ſurely it was moſt adviſeable to have our greateſt force ſtationed towards the enemy, that we might fight at as great a diſtance as poſſible from the territory that afforded the ſupplies of war, and without which the war on our part muſt be at an end. When he looked to the growing proſperity of India, he ſaw no reaſon for deſpondency, even in caſe of a war. The debt incurred in the laſt would be extinguiſhed in a few years; and as ſoon as that ſhould be the caſe, the revenue of Bengal alone would be ſufficient to carry on a war againſt any power that could oppoſe us; for it was to be recollected, that the revenue of Bengal would have been ſufficient for the expences of laſt war, had it not been diverted to other purpoſes. He would never therefore adviſe any reduction of the military at Bomby or Madras, whatever he might do at Bengal, and even that he would not adviſe, unleſs on a previous recommendation from the Government of India.

Mr Dempſter and Major Scott ſaid each a few words, and the report was agreed to.

NEWSPAPERS.

The order of the day was then read for reſuming the adjourned debate on Wedneſday laſt, reſpecting the petition from the newſmen, which Mr Dempſter moved to be laid before the Houſe.

Mr Pitt being engaged in converſation with a Member, did not perceive the motion being made, until Mr Dempſter was proceeding to bring [illegible] from his ſilence, did not mean to oppoſe it.

Mr *Drake* perceiving the miſtake, cried, No, no! which cauſed Mr Dempſter to wait until Mr Pitt reached the oppoſite bench, and began to expreſs his objection to the petition.

Mr *Pitt* obſerved, that in conſequence of the interval which the adjournment of the late debate on this ſubject had afforded him, of enquiring into precedents, and examining the principle on which the petition was offered, he was ſtill more confirmed in the impropriety of its being received. It was certainly a petition againſt an increaſe of the tax propoſed for aiding the ſupplies of the current year. There was no precedent whatever, that could prove ſuch a petition, in all its circumſtances, had ever been admitted. It was the practice of at leaſt an hundred years to refuſe ſuch [illegible] in ſupport of the preſent petition, he knew of none that was exactly ſimilar to this from the newſmen.

Mr *Dempſter* thought the petition ought to be received. It was preſented from a body of perſons who would, in all probability, loſe their ſubſiſtence. There was no preſſing neceſſity to regulate this tax in ſuch a manner as to affect the real and poſitive rights of the newſmen. There were no emergencies near to require the aid of ſuch an additional tax being enforced in ſo arbitrary a manner. The tax in itſelf could be no great object to Government. He begged, therefore, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) would be ſo kind as to adopt one of thoſe two propoſitions, which he ſubmitted to his good ſenſe and judgment to adopt either as he ſhould think moſt eligible.—The one was, that he would defer this regulation until another ſeſſion, when the petitioners might with propriety then be heard in their own defence againſt a meaſure ſo deſtructive to their intereſts; but if the Right Hon. Gentleman objected to this propoſition, the other he had to offer was, that he would bring in the regulation as a ſeparate bill, in order to afford the petitioners the ſame opportunity of propoſing their objections, in a manner conſiſtent with the rules and orders of the Houſe. He thought one of thoſe ſhould be adopted; for he conceived the meaſure, in its object, was too inſignificant to authoriſe the rigorous adoption of its principle, which was, in his opinion, the moſt cruel and oppreſſive of any thing he had obſerved in the courſe of Parliamentary proceedings.

Mr *Pitt* ſtill oppoſed the petition being received, as it was againſt the decided rules of the Houſe, and would, if adopted, eſtabliſh precedents that might tend greatly to affect the reſources of the country.—It was, therefore, not to enforce the preſent increaſe of the tax, trifling as it might be, that he was againſt the petition. He only wiſhed to guard againſt a train of conſequences which might be the reſult of departing from the rules of the Houſe in this particular.

Mr *Dempſter* truſted that he was as great a friend to the revenue of the country as any perſon whatever. He would never propoſe any thing that might tend to its wanton diminution. But when he ſaw the rights, and even ſubſiſtence of nearly five hundred individuals endangered, for the attainment of ſo trifling an increaſe to the taxes as would be derived from the propoſed regulation, he ſhould always give it his oppoſition.—It was on this principle, and no other, that he urged the preſent petition to be received by the Houſe.

Mr *Pitt* wiſhed the Hon. Gentleman would not inſiſt on the petition being now received. If he would ſuffer the bill to be committed, he would then ſtate, more particularly, his objections. If theſe ſhould not be ſo convincing as to ſhew the impropriety of its being now preſented, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Dempſter) ſhould ſtate more fully his objections to the regulation itſelf.

Mr *Drake* congratulated himſelf and the Houſe on his interference. He thought it had been productive of a diſcuſſion that might, otherwiſe, from inadvertence, been improperly loſt.

The *Speaker* acknowledged that, from his inadvertency, the petition might, prematurely and improperly, have been received. But ſtill no great inconveniency could have followed, but what might afterwards have been prevented, by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) oppoſing the object of it, if he thought proper.

Mr *Pitt* ſaid, the inadvertency was entirely and excluſively his own. He was unfortunately unapprized of the motion being made.

This trifling matter being adjuſted, a motion was made for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the bill for impoſing an additional duty on newſpapers and advertiſements, in order to give the Members a more convenient opportunity of diſcuſſing the regulation itſelf, to which the petition ſo immediately had reference.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee. Mr Gilbert took the Chair. The preamble of the bill, and the clauſes, except that of the particular regulation, were poſtponed being read, in order to afford more time for the Committee to diſcuſs the preſent ſubject of debate more maturely. When this clauſe was read,

Mr *Pitt* roſe to vindicate its principle. The object of the bill itſelf was to encreaſe the duties on newſpapers. In order to render this efficient, it was deemed neceſſary to inſert a regulative clauſe, in order to prevent the tax being evaded. For as the expences of the papers had encreaſed, and would by this be encreaſed, many perſons, rather than buy one, would pay a penny for reading a paper. Thus was the ſale of the papers diminiſhed, and conſequently the revenue, in this particular, rendered, in proportion, abortive; but, by this clauſe, he calculated the tax on newſpapers would be encreaſed conſiderably. Suppoſe four perſons, who now paid a penny for the reading of a paper, were to join and buy one, the ſale muſt be neceſſarily encreaſed. And he was aſſured, in this manner, when one perſon bought a paper now, twenty would be induced to buy them, after this regulation had paſſed, by four or five writing for ſo many papers. Thus would the revenue be rendered more efficient. With regard to its being a particular grievance to thoſe perſons who lent the papers, he could not admit the propriety of the argument. It was true, the regulation would diminiſh a part of their profits, by preventing the lending of the papers; but then the real ſale of them would be proportionably encreaſed, and thus would the emoluments they derived from their trade find their level. But admitting they ſuffered a loſs in this branch of trade, what particular injury would they ſuſtain? They would not be deprived of exerciſing any art or profeſſion, for which perhaps they were only adapted. Surely perſons who obtained a livelihood from *walking about the ſtreet*, might obtain one in many other modes, as advantageous and as reputable. He could not therefore apprehend, that while he was thus endeavouring to enforce the efficiency of the revenue, that he was in the leaſt affecting the intereſts of the individual. With reſpect to the additional tax then to be levied on newſpapers, he thought that he was not infringing the liberty of the preſs by the meaſure. It was certainly a ſpecies of luxury and entertainment [illegible] who enjoyed it, had as great a right to pay as any other article of taxation whatever. If there were perſons who took delight in reading the politics of the day, and other articles which theſe papers contained, he ſaw no reaſon but they ſhould contribute to the neceſſities of the public. If they could afford to pay for ſuch an enjoyment, they could certainly afford to contribute their portion to the exigencies of the ſtate. He ſaw, therefore, no article or commodity whatever ſo fair as newſpapers for being an object of additional taxation.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* expreſſed his ſentiments in favour of the regulation. He thought it would tend to encreaſe the ſale of newſpapers, which he conceived, could not be too extenſive. They were a vehicle of public information, which he had always admired. They [illegible] inform, cauſe, and amuſe; indeed, they were a moſt admirable effort of human genius. It was ſo great, that he could never have conceived it poſſible for the printers to compoſe a magazine daily, of civil, moral, political, and religious intelligence, for the accommodation of mankind, had he not ſeen them daily publiſhed. If they contained ſometimes ſtrictures on public characters, he conceived they did not injure the community in general. They were rather a ſtimulus to virtue, and a terror to vice. They produced, in his opinion, the moſt eſſential benefits to ſociety. Men were acquainted with their rights and privileges by having it in their power to read theſe daily publications. They ſaw when their poſſeſſions were in danger, from the alarm which they ſpread throughout the country, of the attacks that might be made on them, otherwiſe, with impunity. Thus were they prepared to repel the innovations of ambition, and to encourage and applaud the protection of patriotiſm. For theſe and other reaſons, he ſhould certainly vote in favour of any meaſure that he thought tended, in the leaſt, to their circulation.—He voted, therefore, for the regulation.

Sir *James Jonſtone* ſaid, he was a friend to the liberty of the preſs: for he conceived to this alone we owed the preſervation of our liberties. He ſhould, always, therefore, eſpouſe any mode propoſed for their extenſion or encouragement. With regard to this abuſe, it was a luxury, for which perſons ſhould pay, who received from it every enjoyment. He could only ſay, that it was a luxury, or a pleaſure, for which he had no appetite. If, therefore, they contained nothing beſide abuſe, they would never have had his encouragement. But, however, although they certainly did contain, at times, freedoms that were juſtly thought licentious, yet he would not have them fettered. All he wiſhed to be adopted in this caſe was, that thoſe who paid a penny for reading ſuch abuſe, ſhould be obliged, by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) to pay two-pence.

Mr *Roſe* ſaid, that the lending of papers aroſe from the late encreaſe of duties on them. It was then determined to lend them for a penny, in order to evade the purchaſe of them, and conſequently the payment of the additional tax that was then impoſed on them. As this cuſtom was, therefore, adopted on the principle of diminiſhing the ſale of the papers, and evading the act of the Legiſlature, he thought it was conſiſtent with every principle of policy and juſtice to diſcontinue it, on the preſent neceſſity of encreaſing again the duties on this article.

Mr *Drake*, much as he reſpected the talents, much as he loved the brilliant virtues of the Miniſter, could not agree with him on this event—It grieved him exceedingly that he could not. The tax itſelf he did not like; the raiſing the price of advertiſements would be the means of preventing many from adverti[illegible].—Females, who wiſhed to advertiſe for places, would not be able, becauſe the price was increaſed. This was not right—Gentlemen would remember that he oppoſed another tax that bore hard upon females, becauſe he had a natural averſion to oppreſſing them. If the price on advertiſements were not encreaſed, it would be a more effectual method to decreaſe proſtitution, than the bill propoſed to be brought in by an Hon. Baronet, becauſe by their being enabled to adverti[illegible], they might get into ſome honeſt employment. But, continued he, may that and the preſent taxes, as well as women alſo, be prolific and productive! It was his earneſt wiſh, and he was convinced it was the wiſh and the endeavour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make them ſo. But he diſliked the tax, and the preſent clauſe particularly, on another account; it would decreaſe the ſale of newſpapers. Who would not agree with him that this was a ſerious ſubject of ſorrow; becauſe, by decreaſing the ſale of the newſpapers, the praiſes, the amazing virtues poſſeſſed by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would not be ſo largely trumpeted forth to the world!

He oppoſed oppreſſing the newſpapers alſo from a motive of gratitude. Gentlemen concerned in writing for them had been particularly kind to him.—They had made him deliver many well ſhaped ſpeeches, though he was convinced he had never ſpoken ſo well in his whole life.

[The Hon. Gentleman, we hope, will not be diſſatisfied with us on the preſent occaſion.]

Mr *Sheridan* lamented that he was not in the Houſe at the beginning of the debate on the ſubject, and therefore could not know the arguments made uſe of by the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to him. He agreed with the Hon. Member behind him (Mr Drake) that the ſale of newſpapers ought not to be diminiſhed, but he could not agree with him in the motive why the ſale ought not to be diminiſhed. Inſtead of being ſorry it ſhould be decreaſed, becauſe the *virtues* of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not be ſo largely trumpeted forth to the world—he regretted it, becauſe the conduct of the Miniſter, whom he charged with always delaying the moſt important buſineſs of the nation to that period of a ſeſſions, when there was but a thin attendance of members, in order to prevent inveſtigation or enquiry, would not be ſo much known to the public. The tax, and the clauſe eſpecially, were, he maintained, cruel and ſevere, nor would it be ſo productive to the revenue as the Chancellor of the Exchequer imagined. Nay, by encreaſing the tax on advertiſements, it would injure inſtead of benefit the revenue; for booksellers who had given a certain ſum for a manuſcript, and had reſolved to adverti[illegible] in three papers, would, from this increaſe only, adverti[illegible] in two; ſo that for every ſixpence Government would get, it would loſe four times as much. The ſame would hold good with reſpect to auctioneers; of the clauſe he could not help ſaying ſomething, that he believed it was the firſt time a man was ever prevented from doing as he pleaſed with what he had bought. If it were ſuffered to ſtand part of the bill, circulating libraries, on the ſame idea, ought to be put an end to, and every perſon who wiſhed to read a book, muſt buy it in future.

Colonel *Phipps* was ſorry the Hon. Gentleman had not been preſent when the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſpoke, elſe he would have [illegible] his argument.

Mr *Sheridan* could not conceive it could be aſſerted, unleſs in an Hibernian Journal, that the anſwer to a queſtion could be given before the queſtion was put.

Mr *Pitt* recapitulated one of the arguments he had uſed.

Mr *Huſſey* ſaid, he was a friend to the preſs, but he was an enemy to oppreſſion. He thought there never was a regulation propoſed to Parliament more arbitrary than what was now offered for the concurrence of the Committee. Newſpapers were, in his opinion, a great accommodation and ſatisfaction to many perſons, who perhaps had few others to boaſt. It was true, the people of this country, had ſome pleaſures and enjoyments, and he wiſhed not to ſee thoſe infringed or retrenched. There were many perſons who could afford to read newſpapers, who, perhaps, could not conveniently purchaſe them. In the country, he knew that it was frequent for ſuch induſtrious perſons, in the moments of their reſt and leiſure, to hire newſpapers to read for a halfpenny each. If theſe perſons were prevented from enjoying this convenience, the ſale of the paper would not be encreaſed; but they would be induced to go to a public-houſe in order to read them, where they would ſquander that money which they ſhould ſpend with their family; ſo that he thought the regulation would not only be abortive in its object, but, likewiſe, tend to increaſe the immorality of the lower claſſes of the community.

Mr *Pitt* ſaid the perſons to whom the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Huſſey) had alluded, would not in the leaſt be liable to be affected by the regulation; for they could neither afford to hire or purchaſe the newſpaper. He then went into a part of his former argument, to ſhew that the newſmen would not ſuffer any material inconvenience from the regulation, and that the revenue muſt be proportionably increaſed with the additional ſale of the papers.

Mr *Huſſey* replied, that the poorer ſet of people hired papers at a much leſs rate than he had before ſtated. It was the general rule throughout the kingdom, of lending the country papers for much leſs than an halfpenny each.

Sir *Watkin Lewis* expreſſed his diſapprobation of the regulation. He thought it tended to affect the intereſt of thoſe who were not the legal objects of ſuch an oppreſſion.

Mr *Sheridan* did not imagine he had loſt ſo much by not hearing the arguments made uſe of by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whatever he might have loſt, in not hearing the eloquence with which thoſe arguments were clothed.—But as the newſpapers would give him that to-morrow, he would wait with patience. Nevertheleſs he ſtill thought the clauſe oppreſſive and cruel, and ſhould therefore divide the Houſe upon it.

The motion was then put, upon which the Houſe divided.

Ayes	29
Noes	9
Majority	20

The two tellers, making the number of 40, formed the Houſe.

The report was ordered to be received on Monday. Some other buſineſs was put off to Monday, after which the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the

TOBACCO BILL.

Heard witneſſes further againſt the ſaid bill, and adjourned to Monday.

LONDON—JULY 6.

YORK-HOUSE,

Monday Morning.

"His Royal Highneſs has had a good night, and "is in a fair way of recovery this morning."

His Majeſty, it is ſaid, has written a very affectionate letter to the Prince of Wales, in conſequence of the letter from his Royal Highneſs, communicating the indiſpoſition of the Duke of York.

The Prince of Wales yeſterday ſet off for Newmarket, where it is expected he will continue till Thurſday.

Neither the Prince of Wales, the Duke nor Ducheſs of Cumberland, were on Saturday at the Opera:—The indiſpoſition of the Duke of York, occaſioned their abſence:—The Duke of Glouceſter was however there!

Saturday's meſſenger from Weymouth arrived in town this morning, at Whitehall. The Royal Family remain in perfect health.

Yeſterday morning Lord Rawdon had a private interview with his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, at Carleton Houſe.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Paris; they were ſent off by a meſſenger to his Majeſty at Weymouth.

According to letters from Gibraltar, received this morning, a Spaniſh ſquadron, conſiſting of ſeven men of war, had entered the Mediterranean; four of them are of the line; the largeſt, the San Nicholai, of 70 guns, is the flag-ſhip.

This day arrived the mails from Holland, France, and Flanders; but we do not learn that either of them contains any thing freſher than was received by the laſt accounts.

On Thurſday laſt the Duke of Leeds gave a grand dinner to Sir Robert Murray Keith, Mr Fitzherbert, the French Ambaſſador, and ſeveral of the Foreign Miniſters, at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, after which the French Ambaſſador had a private audience of the Duke, relative to the opening of our ports for the exportation of corn to the French coaſts.

Friday afternoon, Mr Fitzherbert ſet off from the Duke of Leeds's Office at Whitehall, for the Hague, as his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the States General.

Yeſterday their Excellencies the Marquis and Marchioneſs of Buckingham arrived at their ſeat at Stowe, in Buckinghamſhire, from Bath; and this day are expected at their houſe in Pall-Mall, where they will reſide a few days, and then return to Bath.

Friday morning, diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, from St Lucia, which contain the agreeable intelligence of the arrival of ſeveral ſhips from the other iſlands, and that trade continued very briſk.

Lord Macdonald is the purchaſer of the late Earl Nugent's houſe in Great George-ſtreet, which is now undergoing great alterations.

This morning a man was apprehended for perſonating the Duke of Clarence, and thus obtaining, fraudulently, ſeveral ſums of money. Amongſt other gaudy equipments, he wore a ſtar. He was carried to St Martin's Workhouſe.

Mr Swift is in a fair way of recovery from the effects of his duel with Colonel Lenox.

Sir William Dolben will find his ſcheme for *Female Reformation*, half-effected, by a tax on *Men Milliners* and *Gigantic Haberdaſhers!*

On Saturday morning was married at St George's Hanover-ſquare, Henry Lefanu, Eſq. to Miſs Sheridan, ſiſter to Richard Sheridan, Eſq.

A negociation is now going on between the Eaſt India Companies of England and Holland. All that is at preſent known of the buſineſs is, that it is of a commercial nature.

A plan has been laid before Mr Pitt, within theſe few days, ſtating the great ſum of money it would bring in to Government, if they were to adopt a plan for the ſharing the lottery tickets at the Bank, inſtead of the licenſed lottery offices; for the licenſes, on an average, do not bring in above fifteen hundred pounds.

It is well known, that, for ſome years paſt, three lottery offices have ſold upwards of three quarters of the tickets, and have made an immenſe deal of money by the advance price, for they always make a point of ſelling the ſhares at two pounds, and ſometimes more, than the market price at the Stock Exchange, which, if the ſame plan was adopted by Government, would bring in, at leaſt, fifty thouſand pounds, and the public would not then be liable to be defrauded, as they would have Government ſecurity.

On Friday died Mr Juſtice Wilmot, who had been in a deſponding way ever ſince he loſt *fifteen thouſand pounds* by ſpeculating in the funds about eighteen months ago. Though he waddled out a *lame duck*, yet he ſold his eſtates, and paid *twenty ſhillings in the pound*, but never recovered his uſual cheerfulneſs. He died worth five thouſand pounds.

Government have ſent into every part of the kingdom to procure as perfect an account as poſſible of the ſtock of wheat, and other grain, on hand; in order that relief may be given to the French (now threatened with famine, even in the very capital of the kingdom), to as great an extent as prudence will permit.

Several of the principal corn-factors attended, by the deſire of Mr Pitt, on Thurſday, in Downing Street, to ſtate how far the application from France, for a ſupply of 50,000 ſacks of flour might be complied with, without injury to this country. Theſe gentlemen were clearly of opinion, that though the *demand* did not exceed the conſumption of one week in this metropolis, yet the uncertainty of the ſeaſon, and other circumſtances conſidered, it muſt, if complied with, for a ſhort time advance the price of grain.

The French have ſent out very large orders to America, for corn, to be ſent to France with all poſſible expedition.

Great uneaſineſs is entertained throughout France, for the fate of the enſuing harveſt. Never was there known ſo inclement a month of June. There has been nothing but a continued ſeries of violent winds, heavy rains, and cold weather.

From Lille, we learn, that the people had revolted, on account of the ſcarcity of bread. The ſoldiers were called in to quell the riot; but, at the inſtant they were ordered to fire, every man laid down his arms!

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 29.

"It is certainly true, as I told you in my laſt, that the ſoldiers refuſed to fire, when the Duke d'Artois cried out—*to arms!* Had they obeyed the Prince's too precipitate orders, dreadful would have been the carnage! The people had lighted torches in their hands, and had matters been carried to extremity, there would not now, probably, have been a houſe ſtanding in Verſailles; even the magnificent palace, the boaſt of France, would have ſhared the general fate. The Prince is univerſally execrated for his conduct on this occaſion, and the preſs groans with pamphlets againſt him, filled with the moſt ſevere invectives. Many of them would be thought *boldly licentious even in London.* But the tranſition from one extreme to another is natural to man. The rejoicings here on account of the triumph of the Commons are extreme. The army demeaned themſelves with wonderful propriety and order. They mixed with their fellow-citizens, by whom they were plentifully regaled, and through the whole of this whirlwind of joy no accident happened. I did not think (and I beg their pardon for it) that the French had ſteadineſs enough to effect this great revolution. I will conclude with the following pun of a carman:—His cart impeding the paſſage of a biſhop's coach, his Lordſhip put his head out of the window, and bade the driver retreat *(reculer)*; the man pulled off his hat, and politely ſaid, *Le Tiers ne recule plus, Monſeigneur*—The Third Claſs, my Lord, have done retreating.

Waſhed on one ſide by the *ocean*, on the other by the *Mediterranean*, with the *canal* of Languedoc connecting both; from the compactneſs of her territories, the number of her inhabitants, the excellence of her climate, the fertility of her ſoil, and, above all, from the exertions of eighteen millions of free citizens, what have not her neighbours, her rivals, her enemies to dread from France?

Such is the liberality of the French in religious matters, that many Proteſtants have ſeats in the National Aſſembly.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 1.—France, 1.
Due—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

PRICE OF STOCKS, July 6.

Bank Stock, 180½.	India Bonds, 84 s. prem.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 97⅞ a ¾.	South Sea Stock, ſhut.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, ſhut, 113⅞ a ¼.	Ditto Old Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 76½ a ⅞.	Ditto New Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 77½ a ⅝ for open.	3 per cent. 1761, ſhut.
3 per cent. 1726, —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Long Ann. 22⅞.	Exch. Bills, —
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, 13⅝.	Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 18 s. a 17 s. 6 d.
India Stock, ſhut.	Iriſh Lottery Tickets, —
3 per cent India Ann. —	Tontine 105.
	Loyaliſt Debentures, 5¼ diſc.

WIND AT DEAL, July 5. W. S. W.

By the Right Hon. the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh.

Council Chamber, July 9. 1789.

INFORMATION having been lodged at this Office, that a number of STABLES and COACH-HOUSES in the extended Royalty were of late BROKE INTO, and Stable Furniture carried off; and DAVID MITCHELL, ſome time a chaiſe-driver, and lately a carter, being now in cuſtody, and a conſiderable quantity of ſuch articles recovered that he had diſpoſed of, and is claimed as being ſtolen:—

Such perſons as have ſuffered, or their ſervants who can prove the property, or give information concerning theſe thefts, are requeſted to call here without loſs of time.

WANTED TO BORROW IMMEDIATELY,

THE Sum of Three Hundred Pounds Sterling, upon undoubted perſonal ſecurity.

Apply to John Campbell jun. writer to the ſignet.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Ratiſbon, Germany.

"The 1ſt of May was to the Scotch Monaſtery here, the moſt joyful day it ever beheld. Abbot Arbuthnot and his religious community had appointed it the Thankſgiving Day for the happy recovery of their gracious Sovereign. All the Ambaſſadors at the Diet, Proteſtants and Catholics, with their Ladies, the chief Magiſtrates of the city, graced the ſolemnity in full Gala, and, without diſtinction of religion, praiſed the Father of all for the reſtoration of a beloved Monarch. High-maſs was ſung by the amiable Prelate above-mentioned, as was alſo the *Te Deum*. The vocal and inſtrumental muſic exceeded every thing of the kind. It was compoſed and conducted by the celebrated Mr Touchemolin. Not a ſoul in the city but ſeemed to ſhare in the joy of the day. When divine ſervice was finiſhed, the Hanoverian Miniſter, in abſence of the Engliſh one, paid a viſit to the Abbot, to thank him in the name of his Court."

It may not be improper to inform the literary world, that the Scotch Benedictines above mentioned, are at preſent in poſſeſſion of a manuſcript which they juſtly conſider as a treaſure. It is nothing leſs than a collection of above 150 letters from the Secretary of State's Office to Sir George Lockhart, Engliſh Envoy to the Diet, containing a full account of the tranſactions of that dark period, from the beginning of James the Second's reign to the 1688, and even to the beginning of 1689: which together, with a number of declarations, Sir George's official anſwers, &c. amount to about 12 or 1400 very intereſting papers. For the ſake of hiſtory, it is to be hoped, ſome of our Britiſh editors will come to an agreement with theſe Fathers about their publication.

Married, at Woodſtock, on the 5th current, John Duncan, Eſq; of Roſebank, to Miſs Ann Grace Mackenzie, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Streekathro'.

On the 15th of May laſt, died at Clead in Coll, Mrs Margaret M'Lean, relict of Mr Niel M'Leod, miniſter of the Goſpel at Roſs, in the iſland of Mull.

On Tueſday the 30th ult. died, at the Manſe of Killin, the Reverend Mr James Stuart, in the 89th year of his age, and the 52d of his miniſtry.

A tribute of praiſe is juſtly due to the memory of the late Mr James Stuart, miniſter of Killin, the tranſlator of the Gaelic New Teſtament, firſt printed by Meſſ. Smellie and Company in 1767. His character in the pariſh, in which he had ſo long reſided, was that of a benevolent, ſober, good, and primitive paſtor. His hoſpitality to ſtrangers, as alſo to thoſe of his pariſh, will always be remembered. He was the firſt who began the tranſlation of the Bible into the Gaelic language, which has in ſucceſſion been continued by his ſon, the miniſter of Luſs, and his ſon-in-law, the miniſter of Blair in Athol, as alſo by Dr Smith, miniſter of Campbelton. This work, when finiſhed, will be of great utility to the poor Highlanders, who have been ſo long deprived of acceſs to the Scriptures in their native language. Every friend of GAEL ought, upon this account, to ſhed a tear of ſorrow at the departure of ſuch a friend to their language, and will no doubt think his memory at leaſt equally deſerving of a monument as that of Dr Johnſon.

Arrived on Monday night laſt, at Walker's Hotel, Prince's Street, Mr and Mrs Piozzi and daughter from London, on a tour through Scotland.

The Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh, by their zeal and aſſiduity in what concerns the general good of the country, have already attained two very neceſſary regulations. The one we formerly mentioned, that of making Leith a port for the importation of tobacco; the other, making the willful ſinking of ſhips a capital felony, as it has long been in England. There are two other objects of equal, if not ſuperior importance, which for a long time have occupied their attention, and which, by their well known laudable perſeverance and induſtry, it is hoped may yet be procured. The firſt is, a law to make the affidavit of a Scots creditor to an Engliſh debt, taken before a proper magiſtrate in this country, have the ſame effect as one emitted before one of the Maſters in Chancery in England. The 2d, the right of ſtamping paper in Scotland.—It is ſurely enough if the people of this country pay the heavy ſtamp duties; they ought not to be impoſed upon by being obliged to take paper of an inferior quality at high prices; nor ought the Scots manufacturers to be deprived of the benefit they ſhould derive from the conſumption of the paper made in Scotland.—The preſent ſituation in which the country ſtands, with reſpect to theſe points, is certainly both inconvenient and impolitic; and it is amazing that united efforts have not been ſooner uſed to remedy the evil.

This morning an inſpection took place in the fruit market, by order of the Magiſtrates, when a great many baſkets of ſtrawberries were ſeized for being deficient in weight.

COURT OF SESSION.

Wedneſday laſt, Lord Hailes reported a cauſe to the Whole Lords of very general importance to the country at large, but in a particular manner to thoſe engaged in the building line.

It was an action at the inſtance of William Scott, Procurator Fiſcal for the county of Edinburgh, againſt Thomas Dott wright, and Alexander Paterſon maſon, both in Edinburgh.

Some time ago, the defenders feued from Dr Alexander Monro, phyſician in Edinburgh, a lot of his park in Nicolſon's Street, on which they have built and almoſt completed a tenement, the chimney tops being nearly finiſhed, and part of the roof on.

On the 10th of June, the complainer preſented a petition to the Sheriff of Edinburgh, ſtating, that by act of Parliament 1698, chap. 8. it is ſtatuted and ordained, that all new buildings within the city of Edinburgh and ſuburbs thereof, ſhould in time coming be built according to the rules and regulations therein ſpecified; and, in particular, that no new houſes ſhould be built higher than five ſtoreys above the cauſeway; and that the defenders, and ſeveral other builders, were employed in erecting new tenements at the entrance of the ſouth end of the South Bridge, not agreeable to the rules and regulations laid down in the foreſaid act of Parliament; and praying to have perſons of ſkill appointed to inſpect theſe buildings, and to report their opinion upon oath relative to the ſufficiency thereof, and whether they are built conform to act of Parliament; and, in caſe it ſhall appear they are not ſo, or that they are higher, or of more ſtoreys than the act admits of, to ordain them to take down ſuch of the buildings as ſhall be found to exceed five ſtoreys above the cauſeway.

To this petition anſwers were given in for the defenders, ſtating, That, by the act 1698, they were limited to five ſtoreys above the cauſeway, and that they had not exceeded that limitation; for that the tenement conſiſts of five ſtoreys above the cauſeway, and what is above is only the roof, the ſlates being meant to be placed immediately upon the top of the cornice, above the fifth ſtorey; and that this is what is called a French roof, including a tympany in the middle part of the front of the roof.

Upon the 12th June, the Sheriff was pleaſed to inſpect the buildings himſelf, and immediately thereafter pronounced an interlocutor, aſſoilzieing the other builders; but remitted to tradeſmen to viſit and inſpect the building carrying on by the defenders, and to report upon oath. The tradeſmen accordingly gave in their report, the particulars of which it is unneceſſary to mention. Further than that they reported the building to be a complete ſtorey higher than is preſcribed by the act, free of any coomcieling; and that there is a complete garret above it.

Before the Sheriff adviſed this report, the defenders preſented a petition to him, ſtating, that this tenement did not lie within his juriſdiction: and therefore praying that he would aſſoilzie them from the action. To this petition anſwers were given in, and the Sheriff, upon the 17th June, pronounced the following interlocutor: "Having conſidered the report of Meſſ. Young and Jamieſon, and their oaths, and petition and anſwers, and whole proceſs; repels the declinature, and ſuſtains the competency of the action: Finds, that the building in queſtion is one ſtorey higher than it ought to be, according to the act of Parliament 1698 founded upon: Ordains the ſame to be [illegible] as to the ſixth ſtorey; removes it as to the other ſtoreys, and decerns and declares accordingly."

Againſt this judgment, the defenders applied by bill of advocation, which came before Lord Hailes, and was followed by anſwers, replies, and duplies.—It was contended on the part of the defenders, that that the act founded on did not apply to the building in queſtion; for it meant to regulate only ſuch houſes as were built *within* the city of Edinburgh and ſuburbs; but the defenders property being *without* the royalty was no part of either; conſequently, not ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Dean of Guild and his Council, who being the only perſons veſted by the act with power to take cognizance of tranſgreſſions of this nature, the Sheriff had done wrong in ſuſtaining himſelf a competent judge to determine the matter. On the other hand, it was contended, that though the act had ſpecially mentioned the Dean of Guild as the proper officer to regulate every thing reſpecting buildings within the city and ſuburbs, yet it did not debar other Magiſtrates, if he ſhould neglect his duty, to interpoſe their authority; and as, in the preſent caſe, it was allowed on all hands, that the ſubject in diſpute was without the Dean of Guild's juriſdiction, as not being within the Royalty, a remedy muſt lie ſomewhere, to prevent nuiſances taking place; and where could it be better exerciſed than by the judge ordinary, the Sheriff?

The Lord Ordinary having reported the cauſe to the whole Lords, their Lordſhips were of opinion, that though the building in queſtion was not within the Royalty, it muſt be conſidered as part of the ſuburbs, and indeed, in a ſhort time, would be in the very middle of the city. They were therefore clear that the Sheriff had done right in interpoſing his authority in the preſent inſtance, and pronounced the following interlocutors: "The Lords having adviſed "the bill of advocation, anſwers, replies, and du- "plies, remit to the Lord Ordinary to refuſe the "bill."

Counſel for the complainer, the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General; agent, Mr Robert Dundas writer to the ſignet.—Counſel for the defenders, the Dean of Faculty; agent Mr William Dallas writer to the ſignet.

By this deciſion a very material point is eſtabliſhed, viz. that no perſon can build above the height preſcribed by law, even though they ſhould not be within the Royalty of any burgh, as they are ſubject to be called to account for ſuch tranſgreſſions by the judge ordinary of the bounds, the Sheriff of the county.

When it is ſo well known that the preſent Magiſtrates are ſo active upon all occaſions about the police of this great city—it is wonderful that the pavement in many places of the New, as well as the Old Town, ſhould have eſcaped their vigilance, particularly in Queens' ſtreet, St David's ſtreet, and St Andrew's ſtreet, where many ſtones are ſo worn, that ſcarce any veſtige of them appears.

Yeſterday, by ſentence of the Magiſtrates, William Downie a brewer's ſervant, and Thomas Gray, were publicly whipt by the hands of the common executioner, on the platform at the weſt end of the tolbooth. The former had been ſeveral times convicted of inſulting, and even knocking down people in the ſtreets. The latter, though but a boy, has been guilty of repeated acts of theft, and received his laſt chaſtiſement for ſtealing clothes from a bleaching green. They are both baniſhed the city and liberties for life, under the uſual certifications in caſe of being again found within theſe limits.

The young thieves about this place have now become ſo amazingly obdurate, that no puniſhment in the power of the Magiſtrate to inflict, ſeems ſufficient to deter them from continuing in their wickedneſs. Impriſonment, whipping, and baniſhment, have repeatedly been tried. Theſe, however, have not had the deſired effect, the ſame culprits continually preſenting themſelves before the Magiſtrates for a repetition of the ſame crimes for which they had recently been puniſhed. To remedy this grievance, the Magiſtrates have found it abſolutely neceſſary to adopt ſome other mode of police.——Accordingly, within theſe few days, they had a conſultation with the Lords of Juſticiary, when the matter being fully explained to their Lordſhips, (we are informed it was their opinion, that the culprits, though young, yet from the repetition of their crimes, and the obſtinacy with which they perſiſted in them, they became, fit objects to be brought to trial for their lives. Upon the ſuggeſtion of the Magiſtrates, however, it was agreed, that if they petitioned for baniſhment to Botany Bay for ſeven years, it ſhould be granted. The ſitting Magiſtrate on Tueſday evening, accordingly, had them ſeverally brought before him in the Council Chamber, and after expoſtulating on the ſubject, informed them; they had only two alternatives now left them, either to petition for baniſhment, which would be granted, or ſtand trial for their lives before the High Court of Juſticiary; the Magiſtrates being determined, finding all endeavours to reclaim them ineffectual, to get rid of the buſineſs altogether by giving them over to the officers of the Crown. He allowed them ſome time to conſider of the matter. In general, ſo averſe ſeemed they to the idea of being ſent to Botany Bay, that they declared they would chuſe rather to ſtand trial for their lives. One of them, of the name of Murray, found means to make his eſcape from the officer who was conveying him back to priſon, and has not yet been apprehended; ſo that he has choſe an alternative for himſelf, inſtead of accepting either of the two offered to him by the Magiſtrate.

Yeſterday a ſtout fellow of the name of Mitchell was brought before the ſitting Magiſtrate, accuſed of ſtealing harneſſes and other articles from a ſtable in the New Town. He at firſt inſiſted, that he had got them from a carter, as payment of a debt he owed him; but the proof of the theft coming out very ſtrong againſt him, he at length begged as a particular favour to be ſent to Botany Bay. This requeſt will no doubt be complied with. Mitchell muſt have a different opinion of New South Wales from our Edinburgh gentry.

To-morrow, the new ſet of bells, furniſhed by the Magiſtrates and Council, for St Andrew's Church, New Town, are to be tried for the firſt time, in ringing peals.

The intended ſteeple at the Weſt Kirk is begun. Mr Steven, who built the ſpire to St Andrew's Church, has the management.

A fellow calling himſelf a watchmaker, and pretending to be ſickly, having taken an apartment lately from a poor widow in town, who ſubſiſts by letting rooms, found means a few days afterwards, upon ſending out his landlady to market, to abſtract a ſilver watch, and any other valuables he could lay hold of, with which he decamped.

Tueſday morning the Leith Packet, Thomſon, arrived at Leith, from London, with goods.

The Principal and Profeſſors of Mariſchal College, Aberdeen, have been pleaſed to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr Arthur Biſhop of Copenhagen.

Hay harveſt began laſt week in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, and at Turriff. The crop of grain in general, in that part of the country, is

A correſpondent informs us, that on Tueſday laſt the Preſbytery of Irvine, in obedience to the judgment of the General Aſſembly, appointed Mr Duncan to be ordained miniſter of the pariſh of Ardroſſan, on the 27th of Auguſt next; and that on Tueſday laſt alſo, the Rev. Meſſ. M'Kindlay and Ruſſel of Kilmarnock ſet out for London.

At Lancaſter fair, on Saturday laſt, there was a tolerable ſhew of cattle, which ſold well.

On Saturday ſe'ennight, as the Mail-coach from London to York was paſſing through Huntingdon, the axle-tree broke, and the coach went without the wheel for a conſiderable diſtance before the coachman could ſtop the horſes; and though the carriage fell down, yet as the coach was on the new conſtruction, it kept its horizontal poſition, to the perfect ſafety of the paſſengers, who got out without injury, and immediately purſued their journey in a freſh coach.

On Friday laſt, John Monro was executed at Aberdeen, agreeable to his ſentence at laſt circuit. He denied to the laſt the crime for which he ſuffered.

Extract of a letter from Perth, July 8:

"Yeſterday being our Midſummer fair, we had a fine ſhow of horſes and cattle, which ſold to good advantage."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, July 7.

"Tueſday laſt, there was a great ſhow of fine horſes at Keltonhill fair, which ſold at rather low prices, there being few buyers. And we hear that a number of gentlemen had their pockets picked to a conſiderable amount.

"We never remember to have ſeen a heavier crop of hay in this part of the country than this ſeaſon; a great part of which, we hear, is now cut."

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, July 6.

"Saturday, about three o'clock afternoon, an exceeding heavy rain came on here, attended by ſeveral very loud peals of thunder, and vivid flaſhes of lightning, and followed by a remarkable and uncommon darkneſs of the atmoſphere, which continued about half an hour. The ſtorm abated about four; but in the evening it again began to rain, and laſted all night. A large quantity alſo fell yeſterday and at night.

"The lightning broke on the farm-houſe of Kilmordenny, a few miles from Glaſgow, went through one of the walls, ſinged ſeveral pair of blankets, and did other damage in a room; but hurt no perſon. It alſo broke upon a field of potatoes, at ſaid place, and did conſiderable injury there. The lightning killed a lamb in a park adjoining to the Gorbals burying ground."

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

				Ther.	Bar.
Monday,	*July*	6.	8 P. M.	58	29.56
Tueſday,	—	7.	8 A. M.	60	29.56
			8 P. M.	66	29.52
Wedneſday,	—	8	8 A. M.	60	29.48
			8 P. M.	62	29.50
Thurſday,	—	9.	8 A. M.	59	29.62

This day was publiſhed, price Half-a-Guinea in boards,

VOLUME III. PART II.

OF

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A New Edition, corrected, enlarged, and improved.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,

TO THE KING.

Edinburgh: printed for A. Bell and C. Macfarquhar, and ſold by all the Bookſellers, of whom propoſals, containing an account of the work and conditions of publication, may be had gratis.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND,

June 21. Hope, Wood, from Randers for Dantzig, in ballaſt.
22. Belmont Caſtle, Stabbie, from Pillaw, for Amſterdam, wheat.
Mary, Scott, from Dantzick, for Borrowſtounneſs, wheat.
Helen, Anderſon, from ditto, for Leith, ſundries.
23. Beaſoy, Crear, from ditto, for Gottenburgh, wheat.
Chriſtian, Harris, from Memel, for Belfaſt, balks.

Arrived and remain wind-bound,

Bredalbane, Campbell, from Perth, for Memel, ballaſt.
Canoal, Turcan, from Perth, for St Peterſburgh, ditto.
Brilliant, Walker, from Rotterdam, for Riga, ditto.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

Elſinore, June 23. 1789. Wind S.E.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

July 6. Nelly, Fenton, from Hamburgh, bark.
7. York, Cole, from Hamſworth, wood.
Friendſhip, Hurrall, from Ray, bark.
James, Farquhar, from Newcaſtle, goods.
Leith Packet, Thomſon, from London, goods.
Elizabeth Buxton, from Hull, goods.
Mary Ann, Oſwald, from Memel, wood.
Diligence, Galloway, from Alloa, grain.
Lady Grant, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, goods.
8. Generous Mind, Paton, from Dundee, goods.
9. Hope, Norberg, from Eaſterizer, goods.

SAILED,

Richard, Main, for Dunkirk, grain.
Jemima, Denoon, for London, goods.
Diana, Campbell, for ditto, ditto.
Lady Janet, Brenner, for Thurſo, goods.

SALE OF HOUSE & PARKS OF DALRY.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 29th July 1789, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE HOUSE and PARKS of DALRY, ſituated about half-a-mile weſt of the city of Edinburgh. The parks conſiſt of about 24 acres, very rich ground, excluſive of one acre which has been feued out at 9 l. yearly, the feu-duty of which is to be ſold along with the lands. The houſe conſiſts of three ſtories: in the firſt or ground ſtorey, there is a very good dining room, ſmall room off it, ſervants hall and a range of very good cellars; in the ſecond ſtorey, there is a large drawing room, and three bed rooms with cloſets: and in the third ſtorey, there is a large room for a library, and three bed rooms with cloſets.—Without the houſe is a kitchen, with two very good ſervants rooms over it, and two cellars, one for coals, the other for aſhes. The Offices conſiſt of a coach-houſe, ſtables for ten or twelve horſes, and a byre, with hay-lofts and ſervants apartments.—Theſe ſubjects hold of the Crown for payment of a feu-duty of about 4 s. yearly. They are liable to no public burdens, excepting the land-tax and about 4 s. yearly of ſtipend; and they have right to a family ſeat in the body of the Weſt Church, with room for ſix perſons in the gallery.

John Tait, writer to the ſignet, Park Place, will inform as to further particulars. The premiſſes will be ſhown upon applying at the houſe of Dalry.

SALE OF BELMOUNT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday 5th Auguſt 1789, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon, and to be entered or ſet up at 5000 l.

THE HOUSE, PLEASURE GROUNDS, and INCLOSURES of BELMOUNT, in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh; ſituated within two miles of the city of Edinburgh, on the great road leading to Linlithgow. The houſe is large, neatly finiſhed, and in thorough repair, with office-houſes of every kind, and fit to accommodate any gentleman's family.—The wood upon the eſtate is valuable.—The garden is well ſheltered, and ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds. The grounds, which conſiſt of about 40 acres, are fenced with ſtone walls, and ſubdivided into thirteen ſeparate incloſures, all well watered, of a good ſoil, and laid down in the beſt order. The ſituation of this villa, upon the ſouth ſide of Corſtorphine hill, and commanding a beautiful and extenſive proſpect of Edinburgh, the Frith, and adjacent country, is ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it—For farther particulars, apply to John Tait, writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds, and has power to conclude a ſale by private bargain.—The houſe and grounds will be ſhown on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, upon calling at the houſe of Belmount, from twelve to three o'clock afternoon.

LANDS

In Lanarkſhire and Dumbartonſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 5th day of Auguſt 1789, at ſix o'clock afternoon, (and not on the 15th July as formerly advertiſed)

The Fifty Shilling Land of old extent of the lands of TWEEDIE, with the pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Stonehouſe, and ſheriffdom of Lanark.

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Avon, about one mile from Strathaven, and ſix miles from Hamilton, and conſiſt of about 110 acres of croft, 100 acres of field-land, and about 33 acres of paſture, and are partly incloſed with ditch and hedge. The lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 4 l. Scots of feu-duty.

There is plenty of limeſtone in theſe lands, which may be wrought at a trifling expence, there being a ſeam of coal of about 30 inches thick below the limeſtone. The lands are preſently let to two tenants at 103 l. 10 s. Sterling yearly, and the farm-houſes thereon are all in good repair, being built within theſe few years.

ALSO,

The KIRKHOUSES of BONHILL, with the lands and pertinents thereto belonging; and the benefit of a Leaſe of the Slate Houſe there; all lying within the pariſh of Bonhill, and ſheriffdom of Dunbarton.

Theſe lands, which conſiſt of near nine Scots acres, are ſituated on the banks of the Leven, within three miles of Dunbarton, which is well known to be a moſt eligible ſituation for all kinds of manufactures. Theſe lands are let for one year from Whitſunday laſt at 35 l. Sterling.

The lands hold of Lord Stonefield for payment of 1 l. 7 s. 5¼ of feu-duty.

The tenants on the premiſſes will ſhow the lands; and the title deeds, articles of ſale, and rental, will be ſeen in the hands of Daniel Hamilton clerk to the ſignet.

FARM IN EAST-LOTHIAN TO LET.

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next 1789, the following parts of the Barony of PRESTONGRANGE, in the pariſh of Preſtonpans, viz.

THE PARK or INCLOSURE lying to the ſouth of the Preſton road, conſiſting of 28 acres or thereby. This field is in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, fourteen acres whereof was fallowed laſt year, and now ſown up with graſs ſeeds, and the reſt of it is in fallow and graſs this year.

Alſo an INCLOSURE in the Forebrae, conſiſting of eleven acres or thereby, likewiſe in the proprietor's poſſeſſion.

The tenant will be accommodated with houſes for the ſaid farm.

There is alſo to be Let, the Sand-Eye Quarry upon the farm of Birdie.

Likewiſe the Quarry at Dolphingſton; both of them excellent free-ſtone. The firſt may be entered to at Martinmas next, and the laſt immediately.

Robert Tait, grieve at Preſtongrange, will ſhow the farms and quarries, and any perſon inclining to take the ſame will give in their propoſals to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

Stirling and Linlithgowſhire Turnpikes, AND BRIDGE TO BE VIEWED.

THE Convener, in conſequence of the order of laſt meeting, requeſts the Truſtees of the two counties to meet at Stirling, on Tueſday the 4th of Auguſt next, at eleven forenoon, for the purpoſe of reviewing the propoſed Turnpike-bill, and finally fixing the draught thereof to be tranſmitted to their Solicitor at London, and thereafter preſented to Parliament.

ALSO,

THE Committee appointed to direct the building of the MUMBREL BRIDGE, are requeſted, by the Convener, to meet at that Bridge, on Friday July 17th, to take a view of the progreſs and conduct of the work. Any Truſtee who has made obſervations on that work, is deſired to favour the Committee with his attendance that day to communicate his obſervations.

Stirling, July 1789.

SALE OF A CAPITAL DISTILLERY, AND *MEETING OF CREDITORS.*

To be SOLD by auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 15th July 1789, at 12 o'clock noon preciſely,

THE LAND, HOUSE, OFFICES, and DISTILLERY of KILBAGIE, ſituated in the county of Clackmannan, and within a mile of the River Forth, (towhich there is acceſs by a navigable Canal) and in the heart of a rich and populous country.

The Diſtillery is plentifully ſupplied with water, and there is great plenty of coal, wood, lime-ſtone, and free-ſtone, in the immediate neighbourhood. In point of magnitude, ſolidity, and convenience, it exceeds any thing of the kind in Great Britain; and beſides Mills for thraſhing of corn, and grinding all ſorts of grain, there are included in it a moſt complete Malting, and houſes for feeding, ſlaughtering, and curing of cattle, hogs, &c. The whole fitted up in a ſtile, ſuperior to any idea that can be conveyed by an advertiſement.

The Houſe and Offices are built in a moſt ſubſtantial and elegant manner. The apartments are ſpacious, numerous, and commodious, fit for the accommodation of a large family.

The above premiſſes comprehend two large Gardens, well ſtocked with fruit trees of the beſt kinds, and about 30 acres of land, moſt of it rich Kerſe ground. The whole to be expoſed to ſale at the further reduced price of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.

Together with the above, will be ſold, a large parcel of empty Caſks, alſo ſeveral Stills, Worms, and other Metal Utenſils lying contiguous to the Diſtillery.

For further particulars, apply to David Steuart banker in Edinburgh, or Robert Boſwell writer to the ſignet.

The truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of James Stein hereby intimates, that there is to be a general meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid James Stein, held at the Coffeehouſe above mentioned, on Wedneſday the 15th of July next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpoſe of conſidering what further ſteps ſhall be neceſſary to be taken with reſpect to the above ſubjects, ſhould they not be ſold.

SALE OF KENNETPANS DISTILLERY,

By Adjournment,

AT A REDUCED UPSET PRICE.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 15th day of July 1789, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE well-known DISTILLERY of KENNETPANS, including the diſtillery utenſils, with the dwelling-houſe, offices, malting, and whole other buildings and grounds connected therewith. All lying in the county and pariſh of Clackmannan.

The ſituation of this diſtillery is truly eligible, being on the banks of the river Forth, with the advantage of a commodious harbour cloſe adjoining. The work and offices are all in excellent order, and ſupplied with a compleat ſteam engine, with two other mills for grinding grain. There is likewiſe abundance of coal, wood, lime-ſtone, and free-ſtone in the neighbourhood, which, with many other local advantages, render the whole a moſt deſirable purchaſe.

For further particulars, apply to James Craig, merchant in Edinburgh; or to Robert Boſwell, writer to the ſignet.

AN ESTATE IN CAITHNESS.

By ADJOURNMENT,

AT THE DESIRE OF INTENDED PURCHASERS.

To be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of a warrant from the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 14th day of July 1789, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of SWINZIE, which belonged to the deceaſed John Sutherland, Eſq; of Swinzie, lying in the pariſh of Latheron, and county of Caithneſs.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on the Murray Frith having a ſouth expoſure. It commands a pleaſant view of the neighbouring counties of Roſs, Nairn, Murray, and Banff, on the oppoſite ſide of the Frith, and is well calculated for carrying on the Fiſhery with great advantage, having a tract of ſea coaſt upon it, and many fiſhing banks at ſhort diſtances.

The lands are of excellent quality, and great extent, containing the proper proportions of arable and paſture grounds, and are capable of much improvement at a moderate expence, the means thereof being amply ſupplied within the lands themſelves.

The eſtate holds blench of the Crown, and affords a qualification to vote in the election of a Member of Parliament for the county; and there is a handſome Manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, built about 25 years ago, moſt agreeably ſituated within half-a-mile of the ſhore, and fit to accommodate a genteel family.

The progreſs of writs, rental, and conditions of ſale, will be ſhown by James Horne, writer to the ſignet, who will give any further information that may be wanted, and in the mean time treat for a private ſale.

TYLE AND BRICK WORK *OF PRESTONPANS.*

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas 1790,

THAT complete TYLE and BRICK WORK in the Town of Preſtonpans, with the Kilns, Mill, Shades, and other apparatus belonging thereto; together with that Park or Incloſure immediately to the ſouth of the ſaid work, known by the name of the *Old Kirk*, or *Brickwork Park*—all properly incloſed.

This work has been under a leaſe ſince Martinmas 1769, which expire at the ſaid term of Martinmas 1790. There is ſuch a fund of clay within the ground as not only ſupplies every neceſſary occaſion of the works, however extenſive, but likewiſe furniſhes moſt of the potteries in the neighbourhood, at fixed prices per load; and there is a coal within two miles of the work. The preſent tenant is obliged by the leaſe not only to uphold the whole works, with their apparatus, during the continuance of the tack, in good condition, and fit for carrying on the different branches of the manufactory, but alſo to leave them in ſuch good condition, or others of equal quantity and quality in their ſtead, at the expiry of the leaſe.

Alſo, to be SOLD by Private Bargain,

That TENEMENT of LAND on the north ſide or the High Street of Edinburgh, in the Cloſe called *Swan's Cloſe*, on the weſt ſide of the trance thereof, conſiſting of three ſtories and garrets, with five cellars belonging thereto, as poſſeſſed by James Hill, vintner, and others, and rented at about 32 l. Sterling. This land will be ſold cheap.

For particulars, as to both, enquire at James Kettle, writer, Edinburgh.

FARM IN THE EAST OF FIFE,

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas firſt,

THE FARM of BALBOOTHIE, in the pariſh of Kilconquhar, and ſhire of Fife, conſiſting of 230 acres or thereby, all arable and in good order, having been ſome time in the proprietor's poſſeſſion. This farm is all incloſed, and lies within a mile of the ſhipping ports of Ely, two of Pittenweem, and three of Anſtruther.

Propoſals for a leaſe of nineteen years may be given in, betwixt and the firſt of Auguſt next, to the proprietor, at Kilconquhar-houſe, or to Patrick Plenderleath, writer in Pittenween, who will ſhow a plan and meaſurement of the farm, and the grieve will ſhow the grounds. The names of offerers to be concealed, if deſired.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the New Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 22d day of July curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the evening,

The Lands of NETHER CALLINGE, with the teinds lying in the pariſh of Ceres, and county of Fife. Theſe lands meaſure in whole about 227 acres Scots meaſure, beſides ſome ſmall parcels feued out, and holding of the proprietor of Callinge, for payment of about 4 l. 11 s. 8 d. Sterling yearly.

The lands are of an excellent quality, and very fit either for corn or graſs. About 80 acres are already incloſed, partly with ſtone dykes, and partly with hedge and ditch.—There are on the lands a good farm-houſe, a complete farm ſteading, with a large pigeon-houſe well ſtocked, and a large garden, with a conſiderable number of thriving fruit-trees. Beſides the hedge-rows, which contain many hundreds of young trees, there are 4 acres, 1 rood, and 11 falls of plantations, made about twenty years ago, all in a very thriving condition.

The lands lie in the midſt of a country abounding with coal and lime, within two miles of Cupar, the county-town; and the great road from Cupar to the ſouth coaſt of Fife runs through the middle of them.

The whole lands (excepting about twenty-nine acres) are in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, and in good heart, and may be entered to at the term of Martinmas firſt.

The lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of about 52 l. Sterling yearly, converting victual, kain, and carriages at the uſual rate, in full of all burdens whatever.

A plan and meaſurement of the lands will be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Shanks in Ceres, who will inform as to particulars; and Mr Chriſtie of Callinge, the proprietor, will ſhow the lands; and the title-deeds, which are clear, may be ſeen in the hands of Henry Walker, writer in Cupar.

Mr Chriſtie having execute a truſt-diſpoſition in favour of certain truſtees, for the more ſpeedy payment of his Creditors—all perſons having claims upon him are required to lodge exact ſtates of their debts in the hands of the ſaid Henry Walker, on or before the 10th July curt.—And all perſons indebted to Mr Chriſtie are deſired immediately to pay what they are reſting to the ſaid Mr Walker, who has power to grant diſcharges therefor.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by roup, in the houſe of Andrew Duff, vintner at Inver, near Dunkeld, upon Thurſday the 17th September 1789, betwixt one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS of BALNAGUARD, Mill and Mill-Lands thereof, with the Town and Lands of BALNAVERT, lying within the pariſh of Little Dunkeld, on the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taymouth, 16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dunkeld.

The lands lie contiguous, and conſiſt of an extenſive tract of rich level or haugh arable ground, pleaſantly ſituated along the ſouth ſide of the river Tay. There is an extenſive hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding of black cattle and ſheep, belonging to theſe lands, which lie in the heart of a pleaſant, warm, and populous country, the ſoil inferior in quality to none in that county. The manſion-houſe is at preſent converted into an inn, and affords much ſatisfaction to travellers.

There is alſo upon the lands a great deal of old and young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the arable land is in the natural ſtate, and capable of great improvement. There are no tacks on any part of the lands or mill. The whole, by a late meaſurement, conſiſts of about 511 acres of arable, meadow and paſture ground, excluſive of the extenſive property of hill.

The lands hold of the Duke of Atholl; and the preſent free rent is about 174 l.

For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in Perth, who will ſhow the rental, meaſurement, title-deeds, and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will ſhow the grounds.

AN ESTATE,

In the County of Roxburgh.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Eſtate of WEENS, lying in the pariſh of Hobkirk, conſiſting of near 490 acres, pleaſantly ſituated upon the Water of Rule, at the diſtance of ſeven miles from the market towns of Hawick and Jedburgh, to each of which there is an excellent turnpike road; and the great turnpike road from Hawick to Newcaſtle paſſes through the eſtate.

The manſion houſe is modern, large, and commodious, with complete offices of every kind, in the beſt repair.—The garden is in high order—It is ſurrounded with a wall covered with all kinds of fruit trees.

The whole eſtate is completely incloſed and ſubdivided, and ſeveral very thriving plantations, to the extent of 40 acres, are interſperſed among the different incloſures, which both afford ſhelter and add to the beauty of the place.—There is beſides a conſiderable quantity or old timber. In the front of the houſe there is a large and extenſive lawn, the whole way down to the water of Rule.

A great part of the eſtate is in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion; but if the whole were to be ſet, it is imagined the free rent would be about 200 l. Sterling, excluſive of the houſe, garden, and office houſes.

The premiſſes will be ſhown by the gardener at Weens; and for further particulars, apply to Francis and John Andersons, writers to the ſignet, in whoſe hands there is a plan of the grounds.

LANDS,

IN THE COUNTY OF TWEEDALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within a ſhort period, as will be expreſſed in a future advertiſement,

THE ESTATE of KAILZIE, lying in the pariſhes of Traquair and Peebles, the free rent of which is about 400 l. Sterling. The ſoil is good and dry, and the whole eſtate is well incloſed, ſubdivided, watered, and ſheltered. There are on it many thriving young plantations, beſides a conſiderable quantity of old timber. The manſion houſe is very pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Tweed, two miles below Peebles, and twenty-four miles from Edinburgh, to both which towns there are good turnpike roads. The houſe is large, commodious, and in good repair; and has offices of every ſort, and a well-ſtocked pigeon houſe, and two large kitchen gardens. The eſtate holds of the Crown, and gives a freehold qualification in the county of Peebles. It is in a good ſporting country, and the purchaſer may get poſſeſſion immediately of the manſion houſe, garden, and offices, and, at Martinmas next, of eight incloſures that were in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, all of which are in excellent condition.

The premiſſes will be ſhown to any perſon calling at the houſe of Kailzie; and for further particulars, enquire at John Orr, Eſq; of Barrowfield, at Glaſgow, and James Baillie, at the Stamp-Office, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the rental and progreſs of writs.

INGLIS GREEN BLEACHFIELD,

Near SLATEFORD, two miles and a half weſt from Edinburgh.

HUGH M'WHIRTER bleaches in the beſt manner, at the following prices, viz. All courſe Cloth, half bleached, if ſo marked on the end of the web, 2d. per yard.

900, and under, 2d. half.	Damaſk, 4d. halfp.
1000 and 1100, 3d.	Diapers, 3d. halfp.
1200 and 1300, 3d halfp.	Cambrics and Tweels, 4d.
1400 and 1500, 4d.	Lawns, 3d.
1600, and upwards, 5d.	

Cottons and Dimitties at reaſonable prices.

Cloth taken in and receipts given by Mrs Mayelſtone grocer, head of Horſe Wynd—Mrs Bell merchant, head of Libberton's Wynd—Mrs Waterſtone, Mint—James Geddes grocer, head of the Cowgate—John Archibald merchant, Bow head—Joſeph Archibald feedſman, Chapel-ſtreet—Edward Thomſon ironmonger, Graſsmarket—James Greenfield merchant, head of St John's Street, Canongate—Auguſ. M'Donald cloth merchant, South Bridge—J. Goodſman merchant, Lawnmarket—David Gordon merchant, Hanover Street, New Town—George Alexander weaver, Weſt Port—Robert Gibſon weaver, Pleaſance—Charles Cowan merchant, Leith—John Dick merchant, Bathgate—William Turner baker, oppoſite the Shambles, Kelſo—and at the Bleachfield by Hugh M'Whirter; who begs leave to aſſure his employers, that the utmoſt attention is paid to their cloth, which is wholly wet bleached.

Stay ticking, &c. dyed lead colour at 4d. per yard.

*§** Wine ſtains, &c. taken out, and table cloths cleaned, at 6d. each.

FIFE SHIRE.

To be LET on leaſe for five year, and entered to at Martinmas 1789,

THE LOCH of ROSSIE, and MEADOWS adjacent thereto. The premiſſes, arable, paſture, and hay grounds, conſiſt in all of about 260 acres, or thereby. The gardener at Cunoquhie will ſhow the grounds, and propoſals for a leaſe may be tranſmitted to Mr Græme, clerk to the ſignet, Nicolſon's Square, Edinburgh.

ESTATE

In the County of Mid-Lothian,—for Sale.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE of LEE HOUSE, comprehending, as parts thereof, the two extenſive ſtore farms of CROSSWOODBURN and CAMELTY, all lying contiguous in the pariſhes of Mid-Calder and Weſt Calder, and within ſixteen meaſured miles of Edinburgh.

The eſtate contains in whole above 2900 Scots acres, 650 whereof are arable, and all incloſed, and of which 64 acres are planted with oak, aſh, elm, fir, planetree, &c. &c. the greateſt part from 50 to 60, the reſt from 12 to 40 years old, and all in the moſt thriving condition.

The preſent rent of the eſtate is only 450 l. 5 s. Sterling but as the whole is at preſent very low ſet, and ſome of the arable farms are out of leaſe, and the greater part thereof will be ſo at Martinmas 1791-2 and 1793, and that the whole is capable of great improvement, there muſt ſoon be a very conſiderable riſe of rent.—The ſtore farms too, (the moſt extenſive of which, containing above 1500 Scots acres, will be out of leaſe 1796,) are eſteemed moſt remarkable good ſheep walks, and muſt riſe greatly in rent. They are well ſtocked with game, and the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Carnwath, &c. runs through them.

There is a good Manſion-houſe on the eſtate, pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Lenhouſe, near a beautiful fall, ſurrounded with thriving plantations of wood. There are alſo ſuitable offices, pigeon-houſe, &c.

There is a decreet of valuation of the tythes in 1647, confirmed by the commiſſion of teinds in 1743. There is alſo a right from the patron to the tythes, at leaſt of moſt of the lands. The pariſh-burdens, ſtipend, and ſchool ſalary, are about 16 l. Sterling yearly.

William Purdie, maſon at Lenhouſe, will ſhow the eſtate and its boundaries. The title-deeds, and a particular rental and meaſurement of the lands, are in the hands of James Kettle, writer, Edinburgh.

Intended purchaſers may apply to the proprietor, James Calderwood Durham, Eſq; at Polton-houſe, to the ſaid James Kettle, or to William Smith, the factor, at Polton.

LANDS IN LINLITHGOW SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 31ſt July curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of CULT, lying in the pariſh of Whitburn, and ſheriffdom of Linlithgow.

The lands conſiſt of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and incloſed with double hedge and ditch, and ſtripes of planting, and ſubdivided into 24 incloſures. The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thouſand of the trees conſiderably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road betwixt Edinburgh and Glaſgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a ſmall expence, and, from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, and two gardens, one of them incloſed with a good wall, and ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds—The purchaſer may have acceſs to the greateſt part of the incloſures at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh, or Dr Wardrobe, at Cult, who will ſhow the lands.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 5th of Auguſt, 1789, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE LANDS lying in and about the Towns of Fortroſe and Roſemarkie, which belonged to the deceaſed Sir *Alexander Grant* of Dalvey, Bart. pleaſantly ſituated along the bays of Fortroſe and Avoch, holding feu partly of the Magiſtrates of Fortroſe, and partly of Alexander Roſs, Eſq. of Cromarty. The free rent, after deduction of public burdens and feu-duties, is 190 l. 10 s. 11 d. Sterling; and, for encouragement of offerers, they are to be expoſed at the upſet price of 4000 l. Sterling.

If the lands are not ſold *in cumulo*, it is propoſed to expoſe them in the following lots.

Lot I:—The Lands called Nine Rigs, including the yard or croft called Pitcroft. Free rent 29 l. 16 s. 4 d.

Lot II.—The Lands and Fields called Eaſter Hill of Fortroſe, including the Pendicle of Land called Minniſbrook, and the lands called Lutchefwards, and the benefit of the new loft in the kirk of Roſemarkie. Free rent, 25l. 10s. 4d.

Lot III.—The Lands called Gallowbank, Lochlands, Hakeſhill, and Millcroft; alſo that Rig of Ground Croft called Talecroft, with the Houſe and Gardens called the Factory Houſes, and the benefit of a good table ſeat in the kirk. Free rent 23l. 6s. 6d.

Lot IV.—The Lands called Longneſs Acres, Caſtreybank, and Leg. Free rent, 27l. 7s. 6d.

Lot V.—Eaſt and Weſter Thornycleatys, including the Lands called Reybank. Free rent, 22l. 14s.

Lot VI.—The Lands called Caſt of Greengate, and Caſt of Waterford. Free rent, 23l, 12s. 9d.

Lot VII.—The Fields called Huſband Shade, and the Rigg called Play Rigg. Free rent, 28l. 3s. 6d.

Perſons intending to purchaſe, may apply to Mr William Keith, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain; and Iſaac Grant, writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the title-deeds, rental, articles of roup, and plan of the lands.

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